



British Columbia

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**Chart: "Canada Commodity Exports by Destination, 1999".  
The correct amount for Total Exports is \$361 Billion**



## **Minister's Message**

British Columbia earns much of its livelihood from international trade. In 1999, British Columbia exported commodities worth a record \$29 billion to destinations around the world.

While the United States and Japan remain the province's most important markets, British Columbia's export markets are more widely diversified internationally than those of most other Canadian provinces.

The United States continues to be British Columbia's largest single market, accounting for 68 per cent of the province's total exports in 1999. The percentage of British Columbia goods shipped to the United States has increased steadily from 49 per cent in 1995. This is a reflection of the strength of the United States economy and the continued integration of the U.S. and Canadian economies. While the Asia-Pacific region is an important trade partner, the region took only 24 per cent of British Columbia's exports in 1999, as compared to 37 per cent in 1995. The European Union accounted for another seven per cent of the province's exports. By comparison, Canada as a whole shipped 86 per cent of its exports to the United States, only five per cent to the Pacific Rim, and five per cent to the European Union.

Geography gives British Columbia a natural trade advantage. British Columbia is an ideal springboard to Asia-Pacific markets which will no doubt further recover economically in the near future.

British Columbia ports are closer than other sea-ports on the North American west coast and the Vancouver International Airport is a leading North American hub for major Asia-Pacific markets. British Columbia's strong economic, cultural, and geographic links with Asia-Pacific will enable it to continue as Canada's gateway between the Asia-Pacific region and North America.

Recent events at the World Trade Organization (WTO) have brought trade issues to the attention of the public. Even though attempts in Seattle to launch a new round of negotiations failed, the WTO — as part of its 'built-in agenda' — is negotiating in the areas of services and agriculture, among others. British Columbia will continue to press the federal government to leave health, education, and social services out of WTO negotiations. As WTO negotiations proceed, the ministry will consult with British Columbians through a wide range of outreach activities, including an updated web page, intraministry seminars, and talks with interested groups. Information about the WTO can be accessed at [www.gov.bc.ca/ei](http://www.gov.bc.ca/ei).

Our goal is a strong economy that works for all British Columbians. One of the keys to this is out-performing the competition in the global market. We will continue working on infrastructure and training investments to ensure our economy remains competitive and provides even more employment opportunities for all British Columbians.

Honourable Gordon Wilson  
Minister of Employment and Investment



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**Source: Statistics Canada**

**Compiled by: BC STATS**



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The primary sources of statistics for this document are from Statistics Canada and the U.S. Department of Commerce. Data from these sources were processed and compiled by George Dufour of BC STATS. Additional information was referenced from the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), as well as Canadian and B.C. government publications. Tables and charts, aside from Table 10, are in current Canadian dollars. Information in the charts and text is based on Statistics Canada's preliminary statistics, released in February 2000 while information in the above tables is based on Statistics Canada's first revision, released in June 2000. Unless otherwise indicated 1999 data is compared to 1998 for year-over-year comparisons.

Statistics are subject to future revisions.

Detailed trade statistics regarding individual countries and regions can be obtained from the International Branch at (250) 952-0707.

Statistics on many aspects of the B.C. economy can be obtained by calling:

**BC STATS  
Data Services  
(250) 387-0327**



## **INTRODUCTION**

### **HIGHLIGHTS**

B.C.'s economy is heavily dependent on international trade. This publication provides a profile of the commodities the province exported in 1999.

The markets for many B.C. products are international: for example, 75% of B.C.'s forestry and seafood commodities, and almost 100% of B.C.'s coal, are exported.

One clear trend in international trading relationships is the strengthening of regional trading blocs, including the European Union (EU), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

B.C.'s principal trade partner, the U.S., experienced another year of strong economic growth in 1999 with B.C.'s exports to the U.S. increasing by 18.5%. The low value of the Canadian dollar, relative to the U.S. dollar, contributed to this growth. The Canadian dollar was worth an average of 67.3 cents US. in 1999.

Japan's economy has been in a virtual standstill for several years. Consequently, the value of B.C. exports to Japan has dropped by a third since 1996.

While other Asia-Pacific states experienced severe economic problems as a result of the Asian flu, their economies are beginning to rebound. Consequently, B.C.'s exports to these destinations increased by 7% in 1999, following a decrease of 21% in 1998.

As a result of Asian economic problems, the higher value of the U.S. dollar, and the ongoing implementation of NAFTA, the percentage of B.C. exports shipped to the U.S. has reached its highest level in decades.

### **OVERVIEW OF B.C. PRODUCTS**

Major B.C. exports in 1999 continued to be natural resource-based products with a small value-added component. B.C.'s leading commodity exports were: softwood lumber (25%), pulp (11%), coal (5%), and natural gas (5%). Value-added products comprised 23% of the total, up from 13% in 1993. Most of B.C.'s value-added exports are shipped to the U.S.

### **SERVICE EXPORTS**

Although this document focuses on commodities, service sector exports are becoming increasingly important. The service sector accounts for over two-thirds of the value of B.C.'s Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

New trading patterns have emerged for services in sectors such as education, health, finance, tourism, films and engineering.

The value of B.C.'s services exports in 1999 is estimated at \$8 billion. Detailed statistics on service exports by province are not available.

### **TRADE WITH OTHER PROVINCES**

While B.C.'s international exports are significantly higher than its shipments to the rest of Canada, interprovincial trade is an important element of the B.C. economy. In 1994, the provinces reached an Agreement on Internal Trade (AIT) to eliminate interprovincial trade barriers and enhance interprovincial trade. In 1999, B.C. exported approximately \$14 billion worth of goods and services to the rest of Canada. Detailed current statistics on interprovincial trade are not available.

Traditionally, B.C. has had a trade surplus with the rest of the world and a trade deficit with the other provinces.

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **B.C.'S RECENT TRADE PATTERNS**

Over the 1990s, the portion of total provincial exports to the U.S. has grown, reversing a 40-year declining trend. Meanwhile, the proportion shipped to Asia and Europe shrank steadily.

As Japan recovered from WWII, it developed a powerful appetite for raw materials that B.C. was able to provide. Consequently, more and more of the province's exports were shipped to Japan.

Several things have helped in the 90s to reverse this trend. The Japanese bubble economy burst, initiating a decade of feeble economic performance. The U.S. came out of recession and began its longest period of growth. This contributed to a sharp rise in the U.S. dollar against the Canadian, which made Canadian goods more competitive in the U.S. marketplace. In addition, trade barriers between Canada and the U.S. were largely eliminated under the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement.

Prior to the FTA and NAFTA, exports of secondary manufactured products faced generally higher tariff barriers at the U.S. border than exports of resource commodities. Accordingly, free trade provided more of a boost to exports in these more value-added categories than it did to exports of B.C.'s resource commodities.

The province's welcome trend to diversification of B.C.'s export commodity mix has brought with it a less welcome increase in reliance on the U.S. market.

Other developments have tended to concentrate more of B.C.'s exports in the U.S. market. One of these is the appearance of more international competition in the world trade of forest and mineral products.

In 1990, exports to Asia accounted for 36% of B.C. exports to all destinations, while exports to the U.S. accounted for 42%. By 1999, the Asian portion had shrunk to 23% and the U.S. portion hit 68%.

The drop in the share of exports to Asia in the past decade mainly reflects the poor performance of the Japanese economy. To some extent, exports to other Asian destinations — which largely have been rising — have offset weak demand in Japan. But exports to all Asian destinations fell sharply with the 1997 economic crisis. By the end of 1999 they had only partially recovered.

### **EXPORTS TO EUROPE DECLINE**

In 1990, 16% of B.C.'s exports were bound to the European Union.

By 1999 this proportion had fallen to 6.5%. This reflected a drop in dollar terms, from \$2.7 billion in 1990 to \$1.9 billion in 1999.

Internal EU bargaining around the entry of new members may have led it to adopt barriers against external trading partners to ease the entry of new members. This could have provided some of the motivation behind EU rules restricting imports of non-kiln dried lumber from Canada (the pinewood nematode dispute).

Competition from internal EU sources has cut heavily into B.C.'s forest product exports. Exports of forestry commodities to the EU have dropped sharply since Sweden, Finland and Austria joined the EU in the mid-1990s, taking with them substantial forest resources.

In addition to new sources within its own member countries, the EU has gained access to forest resources in Russia, Poland and other east European countries. EU exports to Asian countries also compete with B.C. exports.

## INTRODUCTION

### TRADE DISPUTES

Since the implementation of legally binding trade dispute mechanisms within the WTO and the FTA/NAFTA, trade battles have become more prevalent and their results are having a significant impact upon a wide range of government policies.

The following are some of the disputes that have had an impact on Canada and British Columbia. Further information on these and other disputes is available from the Ministry of Employment and Investment's International Branch.

### WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

WTO Ruling on Canada's Auto Pact. In May 2000 the WTO Appellate Body confirmed that Auto Pact measures are not consistent with Canada's WTO obligations. Major changes to the pact, such as the elimination of "made in Canada" performance requirements, could create an atmosphere of uncertainty, particularly in eastern Canada.

WTO Ruling on Canada's Patent Law. In March 2000 a WTO panel ruled, on an interim basis, that Canada fails to accord adequate patent protection, as required by the WTO, for certain patents filed before 1989. This decision, by increasing the price of some drugs, will have an impact upon the government's ability to provide low-cost health care.

Canada's Policies on Split-Run Magazines. For many years Canada used a variety of methods to prohibit Canadian versions of foreign magazines. In 1996, the U.S. requested a panel under the WTO, claiming that the magazine excise tax and related preferential policies were discriminatory and violated the WTO. The U.S. prevailed and Canada negotiated an amendment to its magazine policies to satisfy U.S. demands.

### NAFTA

NAFTA's Chapter 11 (investor state provisions) has had a notable impact upon the government's regulatory powers. Increasingly, trade disputes are involving more than the simple movement of goods and services.

Sun Belt Inc. of California has filed a notice of intent under NAFTA Chapter 11 investment provisions alleging that the government of B.C. and its courts have discriminated against Sun Belt and are claiming compensation of around \$220 million US. The measure being attacked — B.C.'s ban on bulk water exports — is provincial but the federal government is the party to the agreement and would have to pay any successful claim.

Ethyl Corporation (MMT) filed a claim under NAFTA Chapter 11 challenging Canada's ban on the gasoline additive MMT. In June 1998 a NAFTA panel ruled that the case fell under NAFTA jurisdiction. Canada settled out of court by paying the company \$13 million US, lifting the MMT ban, apologizing and stating that MMT poses no risk to health or the environment.

Six years of experience with Chapter 11 has demonstrated that:

- government powers to regulate in the public interest are restricted (the MMT case),
- foreign investors can by-pass Canadian laws and courts (the Sun Belt case),
- compensation under NAFTA is mandatory and assessed at "fair market value," and
- the government use of the environmental precautionary principle is threatened (MMT case).

Other NAFTA Chapter 11 challenges await final disposition. These include a challenge by S. D. Myers on Canada's ban on the export of PCBs and a challenge by UPS on the access Canada Post gives to Purolator, which it owns.

## MARKETS

### MARKETS

**B.C. Commodity Exports by Destination, 1999**



Historically, B.C. has enjoyed a much more diverse export market profile than has Canada as a whole. The Asian economic downturn has had an impact upon this pattern. Nonetheless, B.C. shipped 68% of its goods to the U.S. in 1999 as compared to Canada, which sent 86% of its goods south of the border.

B.C. commodity exports increased in 1999 by 10% to \$28.7 billion — the highest ever. This increase was largely a result of a steep increase in exports to the U.S.

#### United States

The U.S. remained B.C.'s largest trading partner, accounting for exports worth more than \$19 billion in 1999, up 18.5% from 1998.

Exports of forestry products rose by 19% to \$10 billion — 52% of B.C.'s exports to the U.S.

Softwood lumber continues to be B.C.'s single most important export to the U.S. In 1999, B.C.'s lumber exports to the U.S. increased by 13% to \$5.2 billion, largely as a result of higher prices. Producers' ability to ship to this market remains constrained by the softwood lumber quota.

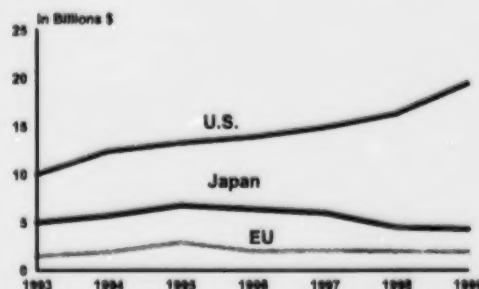
Wood pulp exports to the U.S. increased by 37% to \$808 million. The rise in wood pulp exports can largely be attributed to an increase in volume as prices remained static. It should be noted that pulp exports to this market were worth \$1.6 billion in 1995.

Although volume increased, newsprint exports declined slightly by 1% to \$505 million owing to a decrease in prices. The U.S. accounted for 67% of B.C.'s newsprint market.

Energy-related commodities (primarily natural gas and electricity) made up the province's fourth largest group of exports to the U.S. Total exports of these goods increased by 32% to \$2 billion. Natural gas exports rose by 28% to \$1.3 billion. Natural gas exports to the U.S. are now triple what they were in 1993. Electricity exports increased by 46% in 1999 to \$471 million.

The U.S. is B.C.'s largest market for value-added products, with exports rising by 21% in 1999 to more than \$5.7 billion — 29% of total B.C. exports to the U.S. Value-added products are finished goods or intermediate products that undergo a significant level of manufacturing. The U.S. accounts for 84% of B.C.'s exports of value-added products.

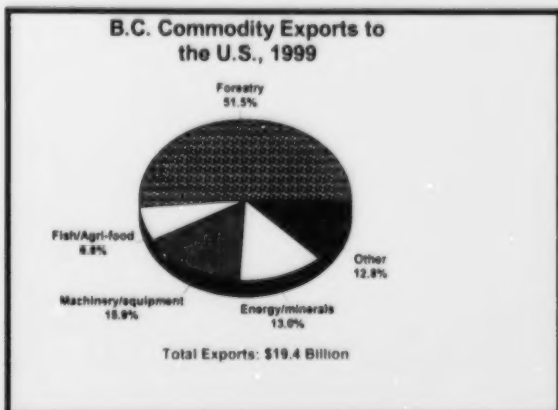
**B.C. Commodity Exports, 1993 to 1999**





## MARKETS

Major value-added exports to the U.S. included computers, engines and machinery (\$960 million), motor vehicles and parts (\$943 million), and electronic machinery and parts (\$464 million).



A large proportion of B.C.'s trade with the U.S. (46%) is concentrated in Washington State, Oregon, and California.

Products worth \$9 billion went to these states in 1999. This figure may be inflated to some extent by goods that are reexported to the Asia-Pacific region.

### ASIA PACIFIC

The Asia-Pacific region (including Australia, Japan, Mongolia, Hong Kong, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, China, Chinese Taipei, and ASEAN member nations — Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam — has been second to the U.S. as a destination for B.C. exports for many years.

From 1993 to 1999, an annual average of 33% of B.C.'s exports went to the Asia-Pacific region. However, owing to economic turmoil in the region and the strong U.S. economy, only 24% of B.C.'s exports, worth \$6.9 billion, went to this area in 1999.

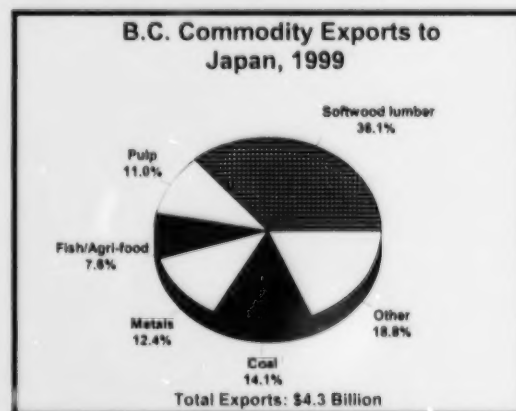
The Asia-Pacific market decreased 1% in 1999, largely reflecting a decrease in exports to Japan. In 1999, B.C. accounted for 39% of total Canadian exports to the Asia-Pacific area.

### Japan

In 1999, B.C.'s exports to Japan dropped by 6% to \$4.3 billion. Japan accounted for 14.9% of B.C.'s total exports, making it the province's second largest export market. However, Japan's share of the B.C. market is at its lowest level in over a decade, a reflection of Japan's economic status. B.C.'s exports accounted for 52% of total Canadian exports to Japan. For many products, such as copper, aluminum, and softwood lumber, Canada's exports to Japan are almost exclusively from B.C.

Softwood lumber exports to Japan increased by 14% in 1999 to \$1.5 billion. Wood pulp and newsprint exports remained relatively stable at \$472 million and \$159 million, respectively.

Japan represented the largest market for B.C.'s coal in 1999, with exports of \$604 million, a decrease of 33% from 1998.



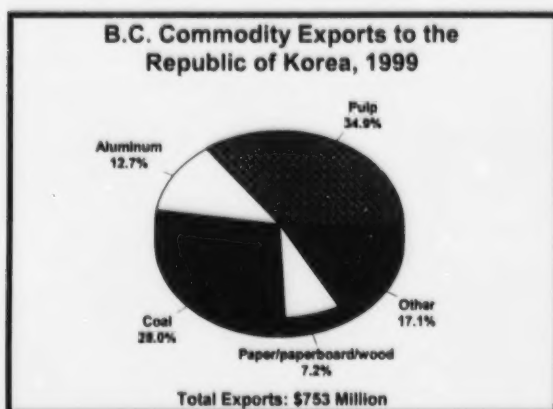
In 1999, B.C. metals exports to Japan declined by 24% to \$532 million. Coal and metal exports have decreased by 43% since 1996.

## MARKETS

Copper exports decreased by 36% to \$156 million. It should be noted that copper exports to Japan fell by 61% since 1993. Zinc exports fell by 27% in 1999 to \$10 million while unwrought aluminum exports fell 9% to \$292 million.

Value-added products represented 6% of total exports to Japan.

### Republic of Korea



The Republic of Korea was B.C.'s third largest export destination in 1999, with exports worth \$753 million, a 11% increase from 1998.

The Republic of Korea was the second largest market for B.C.'s coal in 1999 with exports worth \$211 million — 16% of B.C.'s total coal exports.

Wood pulp exports rose by 104% to \$263 million. Paper and paperboard increased to \$37 million from \$19 million, while softwood lumber exports were worth \$13 million.

The Republic of Korea was B.C.'s third most important unwrought aluminum market in 1999 with exports worth \$96 million.

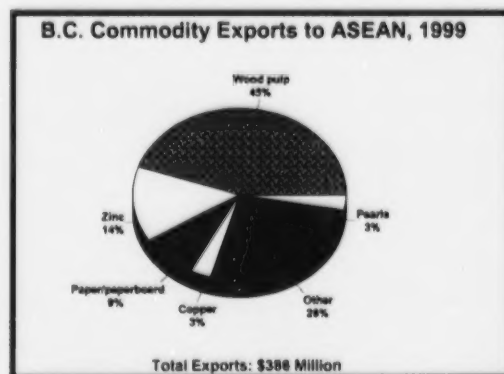
In 1999, value-added commodities made up 4% of B.C.'s exports to Korea.

## ASEAN

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) makes up an important B.C. export destination. In 1999, exports to these nations were worth \$386 million, up 13% from 1998, a reflection of the improving Asian economy. B.C.'s leading ASEAN export destination, accepting products worth \$158 million, was Indonesia.

Value-added exports represented 10% of B.C.'s total ASEAN exports.

The main products exported to the ASEAN nations were: wood pulp (up 12% from 1998 to \$173 million), zinc (at \$54 million — an increase of 26%) and paper and paperboard (up 21% to \$34 million). Copper exports fell to \$12 million from \$20 million.



### China, Chinese Taipei, Hong Kong

These trade partners accounted for \$1.2 billion of B.C. exports in 1999, an increase of 9% from 1998. Exports to China (\$588 million) increased by 26% while exports to Hong Kong fell by 6% to \$257 million. Exports to Chinese Taipei (Taiwan) declined by 10% to \$361 million.



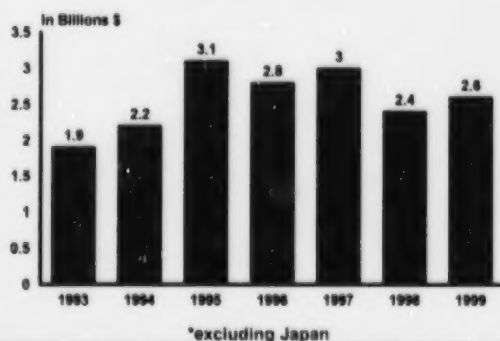
## MARKETS

The major export to China, B.C.'s fourth largest export destination, was wood pulp, with shipments up 53% in 1999 to \$415 million. Pulp constituted 71% of B.C.'s exports to China.

Value-added products were 7% of total exports to China with major products consisting of electronic machinery and parts and computers, machinery and parts. B.C. exports made up 24% of total Canadian exports to China in 1999, with B.C. accounting for 74% of Canada's wood pulp shipments to China.

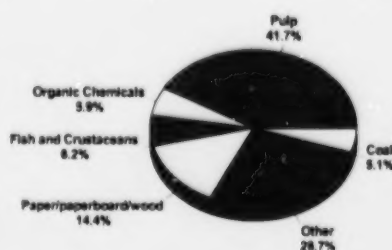
Hong Kong was the largest market for B.C. origin crustaceans and molluscs, (mostly clams and oysters) with exports worth \$48 million. Other products exported included: paper and paperboard (\$40 million), and softwood lumber (\$17 million). Seventeen per cent of B.C.'s 1999 exports to Hong Kong were manufactured products.

**B.C. Commodity Exports to Asia-Pacific,\* 1993 to 1999**



Chinese Taipei (Taiwan) was B.C.'s sixth largest export destination in 1999. B.C.'s major exports to Chinese Taipei were: wood pulp (\$83 million), coal (\$50 million), organic chemicals (\$43 million), and softwood lumber (\$40 million) with value-added products amounting to 12% of total exports.

**B.C. Commodity Exports to China, Hong Kong, and Chinese Taipei, 1999**



Total Exports: \$1.2 Billion

## THE EUROPEAN UNION

Exports to the European Union (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom) fell by 7% in 1999 to just under \$1.9 billion. B.C. exports to the EU have remained fairly constant for the past four years.

Wood pulp, worth \$919 million, was, as has been the pattern for many years, the largest single commodity that B.C. shipped to the EU in 1999.

### Italy

In 1999 the value of B.C.'s exports to Italy increased marginally to \$445 million. Wood pulp (\$295 million), softwood lumber (\$79 million) and coal (\$53 million) were the top three commodities shipped, with value-added products accounting for 2% of total exports.

### Germany

Germany was B.C.'s eighth largest export destination in 1999 with exports worth \$298 million — a decrease of 15% from 1998.

## MARKETS

At \$165 million, wood pulp made up 55% of total B.C. commodity exports to Germany. Other exports included: softwood lumber (at \$35 million, a 25% drop) and coal (at \$24 million — a 47% decrease).

Sixteen per cent of total B.C. exports to Germany consisted of value-added products. Included in this category are engines, machinery and parts, electronic machinery and parts, and vehicles.

### United Kingdom

B.C.'s exports to the United Kingdom decreased by 5% in 1999 to \$283 million.



The main B.C. commodities shipped to the U.K. were wood pulp (which increased by 38% to \$76 million), softwood lumber (which rose by 7% to \$49 million), and coal (down 32% to \$49 million).

Value-added products, at \$66 million, represented 23% of B.C.'s total exports to the U.K. B.C.'s canned salmon, worth \$30 million, made up much of this total and the U.K. remained the largest single market for this product. Other B.C. value-added commodities exported to the U.K. included electronic machinery and parts, engines, machinery and parts, and optical equipment.

Exports to other EU members showed Belgium remaining at \$302 million, a 6% decrease to the Netherlands (to \$235 million), and a 5% decrease to France (to \$166 million).

### FTAA

In 1996, informal discussions began on the creation of a hemispheric Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA).

Excluding the U.S., B.C.'s trade with the FTAA region totaled \$207 million in 1999 — a 34% decrease from 1998. B.C.'s major trading partners in FTAA, after the U.S., are Chile, Brazil, Mexico and Venezuela.

### Brazil, Chile and Mexico

B.C.'s 1999 exports to Brazil, the largest economy in South America, decreased by 44% to \$44 million. Coal accounted for 76% of B.C.'s total exports to Brazil, declining 46% to \$33 million.

A bilateral free trade agreement between Canada and Chile was reached in November 1996.

B.C.'s 1999 exports to Chile dropped by 11% to \$49 million with value-added products making up 35% of this total. Mining machinery and equipment accounted for the bulk of B.C.'s value-added exports to Chile.

Major exports to Chile included coal (down 38% to \$10 million), paper and paperboard (\$11 million) and engines, machinery, and parts (\$9 million).

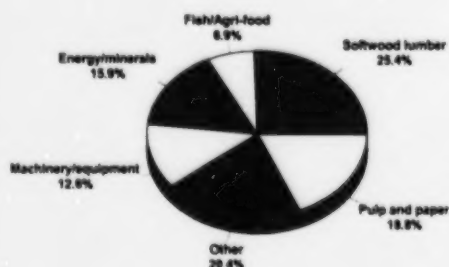
B.C.'s exports to Mexico totaled \$41 million in 1999, a 31% reduction from 1998. Major exports included: coal (\$18 million), wood pulp (\$4 million), paper and paperboard (\$4 million) and fruit and nuts (\$3 million).

## COMMODITIES

### HIGHLIGHTS

The top commodity exports for B.C. in 1999 were: softwood lumber (25% of total exports), wood pulp (12%), coal and natural gas (5% each), and paper and paperboard (4%). Value-added products represented 23% of total exports.

**B.C. Commodity Exports, 1999**



Total Exports: \$28.7 Billion

### FORESTRY COMMODITIES

Forestry exports increased by 16% to \$15.5 billion in 1999. Forest commodities made up 54% of total B.C. exports. The value of wood products exports — such as softwood lumber and plywood — increased by 17%, and the value of pulp and paper products increased by 11%.

B.C.'s softwood lumber exports increased by 13% to \$7.3 billion. Prices for softwood lumber increased by an average 16%, while volumes exported remained stable to the U.S. and declined to Japan. The B.C. share of the U.S. softwood lumber import market has decreased from 59% in 1993 to 46.2% in 1999. Nonetheless, 71% of B.C.'s softwood lumber

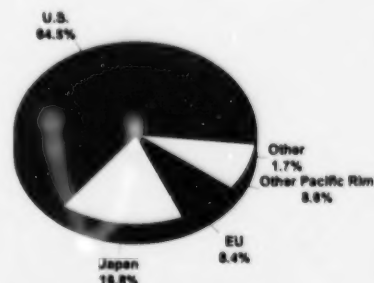
exports went to the U.S. and 21% were shipped to Japan.

Some of B.C.'s difficulties in the U.S. lumber market have to do with the Canada-U.S. Softwood Lumber Agreement, which sets restrictions on exports. Since being implemented, the agreement has combined with price declines and weak Asian markets to reduce incomes and options of lumber producers throughout the province. Coastal lumber producers were particularly hard hit as they had little quota.

Wood pulp prices increased in 1999 by 1% and wood pulp exports increased by 19% to \$3.3 billion owing to higher volumes exported.

Forty-three per cent of B.C.'s pulp exports were shipped to the Asia-Pacific region in 1999, with 25% going to the U.S. and 28% to the EU.

**B.C. Forestry Exports by Destination, 1999**



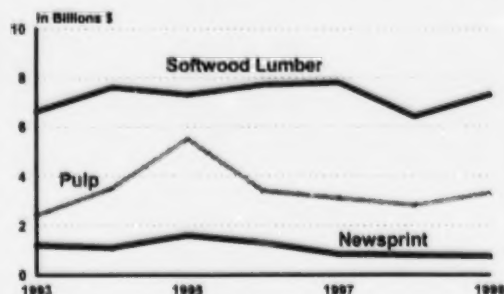
Total Forestry Exports: \$15.5 Billion

As with softwood lumber, the B.C. share of the U.S. pulp import market has decreased. It decreased from 31% in 1993 to 21% in 1999.

Newsprint exports dropped 4% in 1999 to \$753 million as prices fell by 14%.

## COMMODITIES

### Softwood Lumber, Pulp and Newsprint Exports, 1993 to 1999



At a stable \$505 million, the U.S. continued in 1999 to be B.C.'s largest market for newsprint. Japan remained B.C.'s second largest newsprint market at \$158 million (virtually unchanged from 1998). Increased volume helped to make up for the price decline. The U.S. and Japan accounted for 88% of B.C.'s newsprint exports. The B.C. share of the U.S. newsprint import market decreased from 15% in 1993 to 9% in 1999.

Other 1999 forestry exports included paper and paperboard (\$1.3 billion, up 4% from 1998), cedar shakes and shingles (\$289 million), and plywood (\$267 million).

Competitive challenges and trade barriers continue to hamper B.C.'s access to the U.S. market. The lower percentage of B.C.'s forest products that make up the U.S. market is a reflection of this.

## METALS

B.C.'s metal (including ores and concentrates) exports decreased by 12% in 1999.

B.C.'s copper exports declined by 42% to \$198 million, reflecting a considerable drop in volume shipped.

Japan accounted for 79% of B.C.'s copper exports, worth \$156 million.

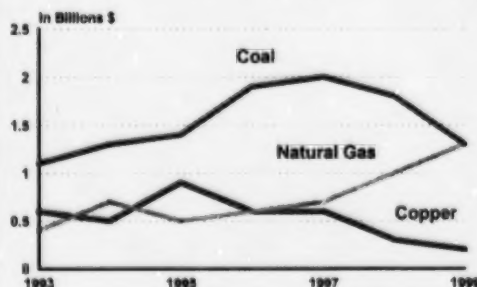
Unwrought aluminum exports declined by 4% to \$513 million as prices remained stable.

Fifty-six per cent of B.C.'s aluminum exports in 1999 were shipped to Japan, 25% to the U.S., and 17% to the Republic of Korea.

With prices increasing slightly, B.C.'s unwrought zinc exports rose by 10% to \$453 million — 78% of this product is exported to the U.S.

## ENERGY PRODUCTS AND COAL

### Coal, Natural Gas and Copper Exports, 1993 to 1999



This group includes coal, natural gas and electricity. In 1999, coal was exported mainly to Japan (\$604 million) and the Republic of Korea (\$219 million). Natural gas and electricity are exported exclusively to the U.S. Exports of commodities in this group were worth \$3.2 billion, down 1% from 1998. This category accounted for 11% of B.C.'s total commodity exports.

Owing largely to a drop in the Japanese market, coal exports declined by 29% to \$1.3 billion. Coal was B.C.'s third largest export commodity in 1999, narrowly ahead of natural gas. Coal prices remained stable in 1999.

Natural gas exports increased by 28% in 1999 to \$1.3 billion as prices rose. Electricity exports increased by 46%.

## COMMODITIES

### FISHERIES PRODUCTS

Total B.C. fisheries' exports rose by 5% in 1999 to \$842 million. Major exports included whole salmon (\$292 million), and canned and smoked salmon (\$55 million). Shipments of whole fish other than salmon increased by 36% to \$150 million.

Sixty-three per cent of B.C.'s total fisheries exports were shipped to the U.S., 21% to Japan, and 5% to the EU.

Exports of crustaceans and molluscs (including crabs, oysters, clams and shrimp) amounted to \$124 million, a slight decrease from 1998. Sixty-two per cent of these goods were shipped to the Asia-Pacific region.

Farmed atlantic, spring and coho salmon exports have increased from \$111 million in 1993 (14% of total fish exports) to \$255 million in 1999 (30% of total fish exports).

### AGRI-FOOD PRODUCTS

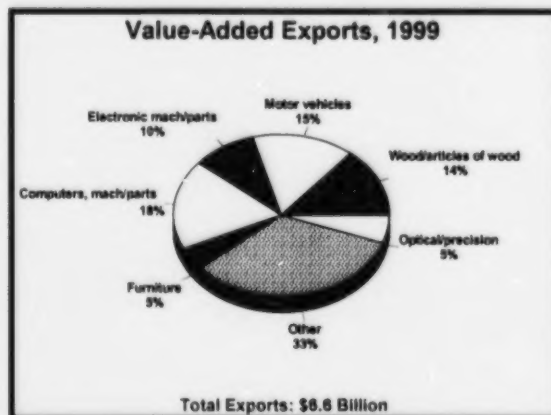
B.C. agri-food (other than fish) and beverage commodities exports rose 6% in 1999 to \$1.2 billion. The main markets are the U.S. (69%) and Japan (13%).

Agri-food exports showing rapid growth include: greenhouse vegetables (tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers), ginseng (some slowdown owing to the Asian economic situation), cranberries, mushrooms, and nursery stock.

Beverages and spirits exports amounted to \$121 million, a 46% increase from 1998.

### VALUE-ADDED PRODUCTS

Value-added commodities are defined as finished goods, or intermediate products which have undergone a significant level of manufacturing.



The category includes finished articles of wood and industrial machinery, and goods such as high-technology parts and components for computer systems.

High-tech industries tend to cluster in specific geographic areas, promoting related supply and service industries growth.

B.C. is proving to be a desirable location for many of these high-tech industries. Traditional trade relationships, existing access to markets in the North American free trade area (and in particular to California, the largest single U.S. state economy), and the technology and needs of the Asia-Pacific region promise to keep this emerging sector growing.

B.C. exported \$6.6 billion worth of value-added products in 1999 — 23% of B.C.'s total exports. The share of total exports represented by these goods has grown steadily over the past decade, from more than 10% in 1989 to its present level.



## COMMODITIES

B.C.'s leading value-added products exported in 1999 included: articles of wood (\$914 million), electronic machinery and parts (\$638 million), measuring, optical and precision equipment (\$357 million) and articles of iron or steel (\$298 million).

U.S. imports of B.C.'s value-added manufactured products have consistently increased each year, usually growing almost twice as fast as other B.C. products imported. Value-added exports to the U.S. increased by 22% in 1999 to \$5.7 billion. The U.S. accounted for 87% of all B.C. value-added exports.

Canada as a whole shipped 93% of its value-added exports to the U.S., reflecting the close ties of Canada's manufacturing sectors to U.S. firms. Other B.C. markets for these goods included Japan (\$244 million, down 12% from 1998), the U.K. (up 3% to \$65 million), Australia (down 34% to \$53 million), Germany (\$47 million), and Taiwan (\$42 million, an increase of 17%).

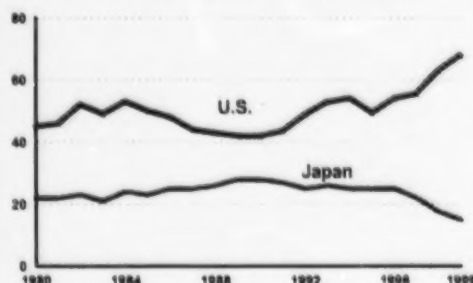
Forestry value-added products exported included: shakes and shingles (\$289 million), siding and moulding (\$226 million), prefabricated buildings (\$126 million), specialized paper (\$58 million) and wooden doors (\$45 million).

The U.S. was the primary market for many of these commodities (other than prefabricated buildings, of which 60% went to Japan).

Tractors, motor vehicle and parts exports totaled almost \$943 million, a 32% increase over 1998.

Plastics and plastic articles exports increased significantly over the years, rising from \$72 million in 1993 to \$373 million in 1999. Virtually all of this product is shipped to the U.S.

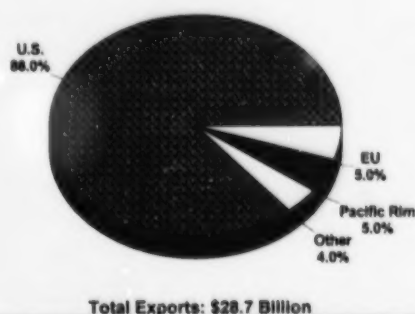
Exports to the U.S. and Japan as a Per Cent of Total B.C. Commodity Exports



B.C. Commodity and Value-Added Exports, 1993 to 1999



Canada Commodity Exports by Destination, 1999



**TABLE 1: B.C. Exports to Major Trading Partners, 1993 to 1999 (\$ millions)**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
United Kingdom	311	321	386	336	289	302	288
Germany	350	466	694	409	476	395	299
People's Republic of China	284	305	499	514	456	465	589
Hong Kong	149	192	271	258	352	272	256
Chinese Taipei	347	361	482	354	457	400	364
Japan	4,946	5,658	6,768	6,404	6,003	4,549	4,316
Republic of Korea	581	738	982	866	953	678	754
India	38	58	77	50	64	85	58
Australia	224	262	298	243	236	226	212
Mexico	47	77	54	50	62	61	41
United States	10,061	12,355	13,293	13,895	14,863	16,375	19,369
Other	1,677	2,042	3,108	2,384	2,550	2,237	2,178
<b>Total International Exports</b>	<b>19,016</b>	<b>22,834</b>	<b>26,911</b>	<b>25,765</b>	<b>26,761</b>	<b>26,045</b>	<b>28,722</b>
1) Western Europe	1,594	1,993	2,944	1,988	2,101	2,040	1,920
2) Eastern Europe	28	22	20	51	57	27	30
3) South East Asia	326	356	524	529	487	341	393
4) Africa (excluding Egypt and the Middle East)	64	54	78	69	86	51	45
5) South America	163	235	366	268	274	222	144
6) Central America and Caribbean (excluding Mexico)	36	28	45	24	27	38	29
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	6,888	7,898	9,862	9,226	9,024	6,970	6,921
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	1,941	2,240	3,095	2,823	3,020	2,421	2,605
9) Middle East	86	95	135	119	178	147	134
<b>Per Cent Distribution</b>							
United Kingdom	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.0
Germany	1.8	2.0	2.6	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.0
People's Republic of China	1.5	1.3	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.0
Hong Kong	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.9
Chinese Taipei	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.3
Japan	26.0	24.8	25.1	24.9	22.4	17.5	15.0
Republic of Korea	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.6	2.6	2.6
India	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Australia	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7
Mexico	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
United States	52.9	54.1	49.4	53.9	55.5	62.9	67.4
Other	8.8	8.9	11.5	9.3	9.5	8.6	7.6
<b>Total International Exports</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
1) Western Europe	8.4	8.7	10.9	7.7	7.9	7.8	6.7
2) Eastern Europe	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
3) South East Asia	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.3	1.4
4) Africa (excluding Egypt and the Middle East)	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
5) South America	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.5
6) Central America and Caribbean (excluding Mexico)	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	36.2	34.6	36.6	35.8	33.7	26.8	24.1
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	10.2	9.8	11.5	11.0	11.3	9.3	9.1
9) Middle East	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5

**TABLE 2: Selected B.C. Exports to the World, 1993 to 1999 (\$ millions)**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>WOOD PRODUCTS</b>	<b>7,733</b>	<b>8,866</b>	<b>8,843</b>	<b>9,398</b>	<b>9,771</b>	<b>8,603</b>	<b>10,123</b>
Lumber (softwood)	6,560	7,637	7,317	7,749	7,825	6,437	7,292
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	243	211	209	222	241	248	289
Plywood (softwood)	96	99	263	245	254	202	267
Selected Value-Added Wood Products	337	425	503	585	831	919	1,152
Other	497	494	552	597	621	797	1,123
<b>PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS</b>	<b>4,094</b>	<b>5,386</b>	<b>8,167</b>	<b>5,703</b>	<b>5,027</b>	<b>4,859</b>	<b>5,412</b>
Pulp	2,352	3,525	5,541	3,408	3,099	2,768	3,297
Newsprint	1,168	1,133	1,553	1,284	836	786	754
Paper, Paperboard (excluding Newsprint)	483	600	898	851	970	1,204	1,252
Other	91	128	175	161	123	101	109
<b>AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>1,096</b>	<b>1,159</b>
Fruit and Nuts	71	93	107	101	91	134	124
Vegetables	43	56	73	83	92	136	174
Other	456	522	642	678	792	826	861
<b>FISH PRODUCTS</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>846</b>
Whole Fish: Fresh, Chilled, Frozen (excluding Salmon)	87	109	107	95	103	110	150
Whole Salmon: Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	307	374	280	222	310	299	292
Salmon: Canned, Smoked, etc.	87	92	82	103	71	74	58
Other	312	317	382	418	337	322	345
<b>METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>1,317</b>	<b>1,898</b>	<b>1,655</b>	<b>1,798</b>	<b>1,537</b>	<b>1,361</b>
Copper Ores and Concentrates	581	494	862	552	555	345	204
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	62	61	158	69	90	65	42
Unwrought Aluminum	370	461	518	526	506	536	513
Unwrought Zinc	209	230	224	273	417	412	453
Other	66	71	136	236	230	179	148
<b>ENERGY PRODUCTS</b>	<b>1,781</b>	<b>2,219</b>	<b>2,046</b>	<b>2,685</b>	<b>3,083</b>	<b>3,258</b>	<b>3,195</b>
Natural Gas	439	657	503	552	740	1,008	1,273
Coal	1,121	1,328	1,421	1,922	2,018	1,813	1,300
Electricity	106	145	63	121	223	323	458
Other	114	89	59	90	103	114	164
<b>MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>1,378</b>	<b>1,598</b>	<b>2,022</b>	<b>2,196</b>	<b>2,638</b>	<b>3,165</b>	<b>3,618</b>
Motor Vehicles and Parts	216	375	501	415	518	733	1,008
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	263	372	409	520	612	679	641
Other	899	852	1,113	1,262	1,508	1,754	1,969
<b>PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>374</b>
<b>APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>249</b>
<b>ALL OTHER COMMODITIES</b>	<b>1,218</b>	<b>1,670</b>	<b>1,984</b>	<b>2,124</b>	<b>2,248</b>	<b>2,217</b>	<b>2,386</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,016</b>	<b>22,834</b>	<b>26,911</b>	<b>25,765</b>	<b>26,761</b>	<b>26,045</b>	<b>28,722</b>



**TABLE 3: Selected B.C. Exports to the World, 1993 to 1999 (% share)**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>WOOD PRODUCTS</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>35.2</b>
Lumber (softwood)	34.5	33.4	27.2	30.1	29.2	24.7	25.4
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
Plywood (softwood)	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9
Selected Value-Added Wood Products	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.3	3.1	3.5	4.0
Other	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.9
<b>PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>18.8</b>
Pulp	12.4	15.4	20.6	13.2	11.6	10.6	11.5
Newsprint	6.1	5.0	5.8	5.0	3.1	3.0	2.6
Paper, Paperboard (excluding Newsprint)	2.5	2.6	3.3	3.3	3.6	4.6	4.4
Other	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
<b>AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Fruit and Nuts	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4
Vegetables	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6
Other	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.0
<b>FISH PRODUCTS</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Whole Fish: Fresh, Chilled, Frozen (excluding Salmon)	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Whole Salmon: Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	1.6	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.0
Salmon: Canned, Smoked, etc.	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Other	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2
<b>METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>
Copper Ores and Concentrates	3.1	2.2	3.2	2.1	2.1	1.3	0.7
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
Unwrought Aluminum	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.8
Unwrought Zinc	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.6
other	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5
<b>ENERGY PRODUCTS</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>11.1</b>
Natural Gas	2.3	2.9	1.9	2.1	2.8	3.9	4.4
Coal	5.9	5.8	5.3	7.5	7.5	7.0	4.5
Electricity	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.6
Other	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6
<b>MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>12.6</b>
Motor Vehicles and Parts	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.8	3.5
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	1.4	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.2
Other	4.7	3.7	4.1	4.9	5.6	6.7	6.9
<b>PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>ALL OTHER COMMODITIES</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**TABLE 4: Selected B.C. Exports to the U.S., 1993 to 1999 (\$ millions)**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>WOOD PRODUCTS</b>	<b>4,689</b>	<b>5,623</b>	<b>5,134</b>	<b>5,849</b>	<b>6,443</b>	<b>6,356</b>	<b>7,560</b>
Lumber (softwood)	3,883	4,737	4,161	4,765	5,077	4,629	5,250
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	237	205	204	217	232	241	284
Plywood (softwood)	11	14	14	16	23	57	115
Selected Value-Added Wood Products	279	334	347	404	617	797	1,025
Other	279	334	408	446	494	632	886
<b>PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS</b>	<b>1,841</b>	<b>2,224</b>	<b>3,220</b>	<b>2,552</b>	<b>2,090</b>	<b>2,089</b>	<b>2,413</b>
Pulp	789	1,076	1,616	1,104	857	593	809
Newsprint	702	694	997	809	477	508	505
Paper, Paperboard (excluding Newsprint)	279	354	466	514	660	900	1,004
Other	70	99	140	125	97	87	95
<b>AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>797</b>
Fruit and Nuts	50	69	82	75	69	112	102
Vegetables	23	27	38	53	71	117	147
Other	284	330	349	412	408	524	548
<b>FISH PRODUCTS</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>531</b>
Whole Fish: Fresh, Chilled, Frozen (excluding Salmon)	57	67	62	57	62	76	106
Whole Salmon: Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	164	184	192	158	218	243	258
Salmon: Canned, Smoked, etc.	2	4	4	4	4	3	4
Other	73	77	98	95	100	125	164
<b>METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>565</b>
Copper Ores and Concentrates	3	38	0	0	0	11	0
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	8	7	29	13	6	3	8
Unwrought Aluminum	16	42	57	34	31	116	131
Unwrought Zinc	140	179	172	181	298	311	353
Other	35	48	61	94	95	66	73
<b>ENERGY PRODUCTS</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>1,111</b>	<b>1,484</b>	<b>1,925</b>
Natural Gas	439	657	503	552	740	1,008	1,273
Coal	1	1	1	44	54	47	33
Electricity	106	145	63	121	223	323	458
Other	74	86	53	88	94	106	161
<b>MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>1,035</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>1,922</b>	<b>2,552</b>	<b>3,085</b>
Motor Vehicles and Parts	153	265	403	318	408	626	956
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	181	269	292	339	400	480	467
Other	701	628	793	906	1,113	1,446	1,662
<b>PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>353</b>
<b>APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>242</b>
<b>ALL OTHER COMMODITIES</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>1,194</b>	<b>1,451</b>	<b>1,674</b>	<b>1,584</b>	<b>1,709</b>	<b>1,898</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,061</b>	<b>12,355</b>	<b>13,293</b>	<b>13,895</b>	<b>14,863</b>	<b>16,375</b>	<b>19,369</b>

**TABLE 5: Selected B.C. Exports to the U.S., 1993 to 1999 (% share)**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>WOOD PRODUCTS</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>39.0</b>
Lumber (softwood)	38.6	38.3	31.3	34.3	34.2	28.3	27.1
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	2.4	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
Plywood (softwood)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6
Selected Value-Added Wood Products	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.9	4.1	4.9	5.3
Other	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.9	4.6
<b>PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>12.5</b>
Pulp	7.8	8.7	12.2	7.9	5.8	3.6	4.2
Newsprint	7.0	5.6	7.5	5.8	3.2	3.1	2.6
Paper, Paperboard (excluding Newsprint)	2.8	2.9	3.5	3.7	4.4	5.5	5.2
Other	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5
<b>AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Fruit and Nuts	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5
Vegetables	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8
Other	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.7	3.2	2.8
<b>FISH PRODUCTS</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Whole Fish: Fresh, Chilled, Frozen (excluding Salmon)	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Whole Salmon: Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.3
Salmon: Canned, Smoked, etc.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
<b>METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unwrought Aluminum	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7
Unwrought Zinc	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.9	1.8
Other	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4
<b>ENERGY PRODUCTS</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.9</b>
Natural Gas	4.4	5.3	3.8	4.0	5.0	6.2	6.6
Coal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2
Electricity	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.9	1.5	2.0	2.4
Other	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8
<b>MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>15.9</b>
Motor Vehicles and Parts	1.5	2.1	3.0	2.3	2.7	3.8	4.9
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.4
Other	7.0	5.1	6.0	6.5	7.5	8.8	8.6
<b>PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>ALL OTHER COMMODITIES</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>9.8</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**TABLE 6: Selected B.C. Exports to Japan, 1993 to 1999 (\$ millions)**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>WOOD PRODUCTS</b>	<b>2,282</b>	<b>2,506</b>	<b>2,882</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>2,548</b>	<b>1,673</b>	<b>2,001</b>
Lumber (softwood)	2,024	2,271	2,528	2,459	2,144	1,352	1,558
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plywood (softwood)	30	34	117	165	129	72	114
Selected Value-Added Wood Products	32	59	119	151	174	99	109
other	195	142	118	124	100	149	219
<b>PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>1,229</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>650</b>
Pulp	368	650	990	570	521	481	473
Newsprint	156	149	190	156	166	163	159
Paper, Paperboard (excluding Newsprint)	33	35	44	26	32	23	17
Other	4	4	5	4	4	2	2
<b>AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>156</b>
Fruit and Nuts	2	3	3	3	6	8	9
Vegetables	18	15	11	17	15	11	15
Other	78	85	131	121	147	126	133
<b>FISH PRODUCTS</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>173</b>
Whole Fish: Fresh, Chilled, Frozen (excluding Salmon)	24	35	37	31	35	26	34
Whole Salmon: Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	124	172	68	52	78	41	25
Salmon: Canned, Smoked, etc.	9	10	12	11	7	4	3
Other	185	172	198	259	169	132	112
<b>METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>1,035</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>532</b>
Copper Ores and Concentrates	395	330	564	399	375	242	156
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	24	29	81	38	57	35	16
Unwrought Aluminum	248	278	330	346	328	322	292
Unwrought Zinc	8	5	4	13	18	14	10
Other	16	15	56	106	93	87	58
<b>ENERGY PRODUCTS</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>1,117</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>617</b>
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal	780	895	825	1,117	1,057	900	616
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	13	1	1	1	4	1	1
<b>MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>81</b>
Motor Vehicles and Parts	38	44	29	36	37	19	11
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	3	4	11	20	42	42	45
Other	16	29	40	39	72	70	25
<b>PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>ALL OTHER COMMODITIES</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,946</b>	<b>5,658</b>	<b>6,768</b>	<b>6,404</b>	<b>6,003</b>	<b>4,549</b>	<b>4,316</b>

**TABLE 7: Selected B.C. Exports to Japan, 1993 to 1999 (% share)**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>WOOD PRODUCTS</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>46.4</b>
Lumber (softwood)	40.9	40.1	37.4	38.4	35.7	29.7	36.1
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plywood (softwood)	0.6	0.6	1.7	2.6	2.2	1.6	2.7
Selected Value-Added Wood Products	0.7	1.0	1.8	2.4	2.9	2.2	2.5
Other	3.9	2.5	1.7	1.9	1.7	3.3	5.1
<b>PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>15.1</b>
Pulp	7.4	11.5	14.6	8.9	8.7	10.6	11.0
Newsprint	3.1	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.8	3.6	3.7
Paper, Paperboard (excluding Newsprint)	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
<b>AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Fruit and Nuts	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Vegetables	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.5	2.8	3.1
<b>FISH PRODUCTS</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Whole Fish: Fresh, Chilled, Frozen (excluding Salmon)	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8
Whole Salmon: Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	2.5	3.0	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.6
Salmon: Canned, Smoked, etc.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	3.7	3.0	2.9	4.0	2.8	2.9	2.6
<b>METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>12.3</b>
Copper Ores and Concentrates	8.0	5.8	8.3	6.2	6.2	5.3	3.6
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.4
Unwrought Aluminum	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.4	5.5	7.1	6.8
Unwrought Zinc	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Other	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.3
<b>ENERGY PRODUCTS</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>14.3</b>
Natural Gas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Coal	15.8	15.8	12.2	17.4	17.6	19.8	14.3
Electricity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
<b>MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Motor Vehicles and Parts	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.0
Other	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.5	0.6
<b>PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>ALL OTHER COMMODITIES</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**TABLE 8: Selected B.C. Exports to the EU (1996 membership), 1993 to 1999 (\$ millions)**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>WOOD PRODUCTS</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>322</b>
Lumber (softwood)	361	402	354	306	341	273	272
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	4	4	3	2	6	5	3
Plywood (softwood)	46	48	122	54	92	68	35
Selected Value-Added Wood Products	7	11	15	8	13	12	10
Other	2	2	4	2	5	5	2
<b>PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>1,875</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>1,027</b>	<b>1,003</b>
Pulp	718	1,000	1,728	935	922	903	920
Newsprint	68	38	17	26	18	1	3
Paper, Paperboard (excluding Newsprint)	55	72	115	83	82	121	80
Other	9	13	15	17	7	1	1
<b>AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>33</b>
Fruit and Nuts	2	3	3	1	1	2	1
Vegetables	1	8	15	2	3	2	7
Other	22	26	26	23	30	27	25
<b>FISH PRODUCTS</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>47</b>
Whole Fish: Fresh, Chilled, Frozen (excluding Salmon)	0	0	1	1	1	3	4
Whole Salmon: Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	15	13	13	5	6	4	3
Salmon: Canned, Smoked, etc.	52	66	51	68	44	52	39
Other	3	2	3	4	3	3	1
<b>METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>
Copper Ores and Concentrates	37	24	61	0	0	0	0
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	16	8	5	11	22	17	17
Unwrought Aluminum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unwrought Zinc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1	1	5	8	4	1	2
<b>ENERGY PRODUCTS</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>232</b>
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal	40	97	187	249	301	314	232
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>171</b>
Motor Vehicles and Parts	4	3	4	5	7	8	5
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	11	19	21	28	31	37	45
Other	47	49	79	77	82	96	121
<b>PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>ALL OTHER COMMODITIES</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,562</b>	<b>1,937</b>	<b>2,889</b>	<b>1,960</b>	<b>2,064</b>	<b>2,008</b>	<b>1,885</b>



**TABLE 9: Selected B.C. Exports to the EU (1996 membership), 1993 to 1999 (% share)**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>WOOD PRODUCTS</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>17.1</b>
Lumber (softwood)	23.1	20.8	12.3	15.6	16.5	13.6	14.4
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
Plywood (softwood)	3.0	2.5	4.2	2.7	4.4	3.4	1.9
Selected Value-Added Wood Products	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5
Other	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
<b>PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>53.2</b>
Pulp	46.0	51.7	59.8	47.7	44.7	45.0	48.8
Newsprint	4.3	1.9	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.1	0.2
Paper, Paperboard (excluding Newsprint)	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.0	6.0	4.2
Other	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.0
<b>AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Fruit and Nuts	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Vegetables	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Other	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.3
<b>FISH PRODUCTS</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Whole Fish: Fresh, Chilled, Frozen (excluding Salmon)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Whole Salmon: Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Salmon: Canned, Smoked, etc.	3.3	3.4	1.8	3.5	2.1	2.6	2.1
Other	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
<b>METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Copper Ores and Concentrates	2.4	1.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.9
Unwrought Aluminum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unwrought Zinc	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
<b>ENERGY PRODUCTS</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>12.3</b>
Natural Gas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Coal	2.6	5.0	6.5	12.7	14.6	15.6	12.3
Electricity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>
Motor Vehicles and Parts	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.4
Other	3.0	2.5	2.7	3.9	4.0	4.8	6.4
<b>PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>ALL OTHER COMMODITIES</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**TABLE 10: Selected U.S. Imports from B.C., 1993 to 1999, Value (\$U.S., 000,000)**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS</b>	<b>11,207</b>	<b>13,346</b>	<b>13,445</b>	<b>15,632</b>	<b>17,633</b>	<b>18,963</b>	<b>22,969</b>
Lumber (softwood)	4,806	5,776	5,226	6,533	7,004	6,332	7,374
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	201	172	176	186	200	197	229
Plywood (softwood)	15	19	23	27	32	53	126
Selected Value-Added Wood Products	4,257	5,080	5,539	6,218	7,571	9,030	11,064
Other	1,926	2,301	2,482	2,668	2,827	3,371	4,176
<b>PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS</b>	<b>10,592</b>	<b>11,473</b>	<b>16,424</b>	<b>14,423</b>	<b>14,497</b>	<b>15,392</b>	<b>16,177</b>
Pulp	1,865	2,281	3,740	2,593	2,562	2,383	2,537
Newsprint	3,593	3,333	4,418	4,063	3,590	3,766	3,517
Paper, Paperboard (excluding Newsprint)	3,253	3,623	5,360	4,566	4,867	5,450	5,931
Other	1,881	2,237	2,906	3,211	3,477	3,794	4,192
<b>AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH</b>	<b>24,065</b>	<b>26,655</b>	<b>29,148</b>	<b>32,045</b>	<b>35,202</b>	<b>36,650</b>	<b>38,193</b>
Fruit and Nuts	2,444	2,581	2,771	3,060	3,192	3,410	4,009
Vegetables	1,438	1,549	1,793	2,069	2,098	2,577	2,528
Other	20,183	22,525	24,584	26,916	29,912	30,663	31,657
<b>FISH PRODUCTS</b>	<b>5,821</b>	<b>6,594</b>	<b>6,742</b>	<b>6,658</b>	<b>7,688</b>	<b>8,106</b>	<b>8,903</b>
Whole Fish: Fresh, Chilled, Frozen (excluding Salmon)	631	709	732	758	824	852	895
Whole Salmon: Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	246	252	280	303	343	317	342
Salmon: Canned, Smoked, etc.	13	17	19	19	19	17	24
Other	4,931	5,617	5,711	5,578	6,502	6,920	7,641
<b>METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS</b>	<b>6,823</b>	<b>9,253</b>	<b>11,067</b>	<b>10,851</b>	<b>11,630</b>	<b>11,598</b>	<b>11,341</b>
Copper Ores and Concentrates	42	126	137	76	67	227	82
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	17	16	82	41	57	47	35
Unwrought Aluminum	2,172	3,495	3,770	3,090	3,547	3,776	3,992
Unwrought Zinc	703	764	895	873	1,184	954	1,064
Other	3,889	4,851	6,184	6,570	6,774	6,594	6,168
<b>ENERGY PRODUCTS</b>	<b>55,721</b>	<b>58,528</b>	<b>59,349</b>	<b>73,138</b>	<b>77,953</b>	<b>57,740</b>	<b>75,311</b>
Natural Gas	3,391	4,014	3,275	4,002	5,223	5,338	6,304
Coal	221	232	248	238	257	281	280
Electricity	662	980	866	902	978	1,039	1,334
Other	51,447	51,322	54,970	67,996	71,495	51,082	67,394
<b>MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>301,881</b>	<b>354,310</b>	<b>401,839</b>	<b>418,867</b>	<b>459,156</b>	<b>480,612</b>	<b>558,703</b>
Motor Vehicles and Parts	91,935	105,725	111,755	115,879	125,000	134,683	180,488
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	77,577	94,385	114,190	114,609	122,091	127,068	145,901
Other	132,369	154,190	175,894	188,179	212,065	231,861	250,315
<b>PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC</b>	<b>8,969</b>	<b>10,655</b>	<b>12,484</b>	<b>12,978</b>	<b>14,230</b>	<b>15,045</b>	<b>16,670</b>
<b>APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES</b>	<b>30,492</b>	<b>33,250</b>	<b>36,103</b>	<b>37,930</b>	<b>44,646</b>	<b>49,795</b>	<b>52,404</b>
<b>ALL OTHER COMMODITIES</b>	<b>124,898</b>	<b>141,764</b>	<b>156,904</b>	<b>169,193</b>	<b>187,238</b>	<b>206,984</b>	<b>226,094</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>580,469</b>	<b>663,830</b>	<b>743,505</b>	<b>791,315</b>	<b>889,874</b>	<b>913,865</b>	<b>1,024,766</b>



**TABLE 11: B.C. Share (%) of U.S. Import Market — Selected Export Commodities**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>21.5</b>
Lumber (softwood)	59.0	57.2	55.1	51.2	50.2	47.1	46.2
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	90.8	86.1	83.8	84.6	83.1	81.4	82.4
Plywood (softwood)	52.7	51.0	43.6	41.9	50.3	69.5	58.9
Selected Value-Added Wood Products	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.7	5.7	5.8	6.1
Other	11.3	10.7	12.1	12.2	12.4	12.6	14.2
<b>PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>9.8</b>
Pulp	30.9	32.7	30.5	29.9	23.2	16.1	20.6
Newsprint	14.7	14.7	16.0	14.2	9.3	8.9	9.4
Paper, Paperboard (excluding Newsprint)	6.5	6.9	6.2	8.0	9.5	10.8	11.1
Other	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.0	2.1	1.6	1.6
<b>AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Fruit and Nuts	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.6	2.1	1.7
Vegetables	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	3.0	3.8
Other	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
<b>FISH PRODUCTS</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Whole Fish: Fresh, Chilled, Frozen (excluding Salmon)	6.9	6.8	6.1	5.4	5.3	5.9	7.8
Whole Salmon: Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	51.4	53.0	49.6	37.8	45.6	51.4	50.4
Salmon: Canned, Smoked, etc.	10.9	15.2	15.6	15.7	14.8	13.4	10.2
Other	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4
<b>METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Copper Ores and Concentrates	5.6	20.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.4	0.0
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	34.3	33.5	25.6	22.6	8.2	4.5	15.7
Unwrought Aluminum	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.6	2.1	2.2
Unwrought Zinc	15.0	16.7	13.7	15.0	17.9	21.6	22.0
Other	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.8
<b>ENERGY PRODUCTS</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Natural Gas	7.3	9.9	10.1	7.3	8.3	10.9	11.1
Coal	0.3	0.4	0.2	11.5	14.0	9.7	7.2
Electricity	12.4	10.9	5.4	9.9	16.2	20.2	23.8
Other	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
<b>MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Motor Vehicles and Parts	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
<b>PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>ALL OTHER COMMODITIES</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>